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also on the cover a list of the articles published, with the names of the authors—not tucked away in the corner of some illustration or advertisement, but placed neatly on the lower half, in sensible type, so that he who glances may see.

The first twenty or thirty pages of each issue are taken up with editorials, and when a page contains approximately four hundred words it means that the editor is a man of no mean ability, for none of it is “clipped,” and the subjects treated range from railway legislation and treaty obligation to industrial conditions and latest scientific discoveries.

In addition to the convenience and pleasure afforded by the use of good stock and large (compared with other magazines) type, well spaced and accurately aligned, the editor gives, under the heading “Contributors to This Number,” a bit of interesting biographical information concerning the author of each contribution, which serves as a personal introduction to the reader and makes a bond between reader and writer which adds zest to the perusal of the articles.

### PROHIBITION

SIR,—It is a source of amazement to me that the big magazines of America, like *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*, are ignoring, almost, the greatest economic, most vital question that society has ever had to deal with, for there are few indeed that ever even touch upon the subject of alcoholism, except in a purely scientific way which arouses no general interest in the questions involved in its use. Possibly many of them fear resentment from the liquor interests, but I feel pretty sure that cannot be implied of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*. But, again, cannot the editors of *THE REVIEW* see that prohibition is a live issue? Cannot they see that it is sweeping the country, is even now a national issue? And do they not realize that prohibition will be nation-wide within the next decade? I am not a religious fanatic, nor even a prohibition crank. I merely see the situation with unprejudiced eyes, from a business man's standpoint—and I see America prohibition in the very near future.

JAMES LOGAN MOSBY.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

### THE GERMAN-AMERICAN VOTE

SIR,—So far as I am informed you are mistaken in your speculations about the last election. Among the German-American voters the word was passed around from North to South, and from West to East, to vote against the Democratic ticket in order to protest against the obviously one-sided attitude the administration is taking in the present European conflict. I was one of the many who followed this advice, and I can name at least twenty other men who voted the same way. Some of us thought that Mr. Gerard might be a very desirable addition to the Senate, where we hoped he might be influential in bringing about a real neutrality and a greater impartiality in our foreign affairs. I am sure that you will have to reckon with us when you begin to explain why Mr. Gerard “ran 70,000 ahead of the State ticket.”

A. BUSSE, Ph.D.,

*Professor in Hunter College.*

NEW YORK CITY.

### GOOD WISHES

SIR,—My very keen regret over your withdrawal from *Harper's Weekly* is mellowed by the satisfying qualities of *THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW*.

May your mind continue the direction of minds in tune with the higher ideals of this great nation and its thinking men.

A. T. MACDONALD.

LOUISVILLE.

### CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

SIR,—A mere layman in the law offers suggestions, stimulated by the learned article written by the Hon. David Jayne Hill, on "The State and the Citizen," in the August NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Americans are proud of our constitutional "division and distribution" of power, so that its arbitrary use is very difficult. But is the chief cornerstone of the stability of our Government through one hundred and twenty-five years, the fact that the judiciary has usurped the authority to overrule the legislative branch of government by annulling or sanctioning its acts? I do not understand that the written constitutions of France and of the South-American Republics differ materially from the Constitution of the United States, from which they were all patterned. No other Government permits the judiciary to nullify the doings of the legislature. Who supposes for a moment that if the French judiciary had assumed such power, or had been given such power by the Constitution, government changes would have been materially less? Who claims that any such exaltation of judicial authority would have saved the Latin-American States from the anarchy that has blighted them? Have Brazil and Argentina gained their new quiet by conferring new powers upon the judiciary?

Great Britain's Government has held on its even way, quietly changing from time to time its so-called Constitution, for far more than our one hundred and twenty-five years, yet has never even proposed to exalt the judiciary above the legislature.

Evidently the great cause of the stability or instability of governments is in the character of the people under the government, rather than in the status of the judiciary.

I do not urge the restriction of our judiciary to its bare constitutional functions, nor do I argue for the recall, though I cannot avoid noting the fact that the Supreme Court's Dred-Scott decision, begotten, as Abraham Lincoln claimed, if not in fraud, certainly in a very unjudicial manner, was practically "recalled" by the people, after having powerfully stimulated the world's greatest civil war.

(Rev.) HENRY COLMAN.

MILWAUKEE.